FIRST EDITION

THE VOORHEES MURDER.

One of the Most Terrible Tragedies Ever Enacted in New York-How the Shooting Occurred.

The murder of Mr. Dominicus S. Voorhees by William Chambers in a drinking saloon in South Brooklyn on Sunday night was reported yesterday. Mr. Voorhees, though shot through the brain, lingered throughout yesterday until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Public Indig-nation runs high against Chambers, and while he was being conveyed to the station house threats of lynching him were frequently made. Mr. Voorhees was well known throughout the city, where he was extensively engaged as a builder. He was in 1866 a member of the Board of Supervisors from the Tenth ward, and in 1867 was a candidate for the mayoralty nomination in opposition to Martin Kalbfleisch. He leaves a wife and five children. Peter Fogerty, owner and occupant of the saloon corner of Columbia and Carroll streets, where the shooting occurred, makes the following statement

concerning it:-About 6 o'clock last evening, or shortly after that hour, while I was taking my supper, my bar-tender informed me that Mr. Voorhees and some friends wished me to let them have a bottle of wine; at that time there was no one in my bar-room; I came down stairs, and found four gentlemen: Mr. Dominicus S. Voorhees, Mr. Edward Tuhl: Alderman Moore, of New York city; and a friend of Alderman Moore's named Collins. About half past 8 o'clock Mr. Duffy, of No. 61 Carroll street, came in with a friend, whom he introduced to me as Mr. Chambers, of New York; this Mr. Chambers was a stranger to me; Mr. Voorhees proposed a toast to the American Eagle, wishing it triumph over Britain and France, and Chambers seemed pleased, and shook hands with Mr. Voorhees on the toast he had given; this was Mr. Voornees on the toast he had given; this was all they said directly to each other since their introduction, except that Mr. Voornees had made some remark on a scar which he noticed on Chambers' forehead, asking him where he got that, and Chambers had replied, "I got it among a lot of thieves and robbers:" he did not seem offended by the inquiry, but Mr. Voorhees asked pardon for having alluded to the scar, and they shook hands upon that; when Duffy and Voorhees were talking it was about Masonic matters, and Chambers remarked to me and the bar-tender that he did not understand what they were talking about; Chambers started to go, and Mr. Duffy went out with him; they bade Mr. Voorhees and the rest good night in a friendly way; Mr. Voorhees and Mr. Tuhl remained; then Chambers came back; he seemed sober and walked steady, just as he was when he went out; he passed by where westood talking, and went to the further end of the bar; we did not went to the further end of the bar; we did not take much notice of him, nor he, apparently, of us; soon after, we heard him muttering to himself something about his being a Feniau and an Irishman, and we turned to look at him; as we stood looking at him, he pulled out a pistol, aimed, not, as I thought, at any one of us, but at the group, and fired; the ball struck Mr. Voorhees in the forehead; Mr. Voorhees fell backward, sinking to the ground, without a word, before we could recover from the surprise of seeing the pistol flash, or catch him in our arms; I rushed to the door to give an alarm; saw some people to the door to give an alarm; saw some people there, and sent for the police and the doctor; Mr. Tuhl and I guarded the door for a while to prevent Chambers from getting away should he try to escape; meanwhile the barkeeper inside told him to put up his pistol, that no one would hurt him, and asked him if he would not take a drink; he said he would take a glass of ale, and the bar-tender drew him one, which he drank, and put his pistol in his pocket; then Mr.
Tuhl and the bar-tender seized him and undertook to take the pistol from him; he struggled hard, and did not seem at all drunk; they over came him and took the pistol from his pocket; at was a five-barrelled revolver, with two shots remaining in it; it was a pocket pistol, aboutsix inches in length; he said nothing after he fired or during the struggle; the policeman came about five minutes after the shot was fired Chambers surrendered to him peaceably, and was taken to the station house; he told the po liceman he had not done anything; a crowd o people then came in; Dr. Ford attended Mr. Voorhees, who was removed to the station; he never spoke after he was shot; the Doctor once said he could not recover: the ball struck him over the right eyebrow, and lodged in the

FECHTER'S "HAMLET."

The Performance Lacks Genius—So Far from Being a Fresh Conception, it is Estirely Con-

Mr. Fechter's intelligence, ardor, earnestness skillful method, and precision of finish are patent and beyond question. But a man may have all these graces, and more too, and still lack the essential grace which is the "round of sovereignty." James Montgomery was good sacred poet; but nobody mistakes Montgomery for Milton. To consider form, at the outset, would be to rank detail above wholenees. As in poetry so in acting. Mr. Fechter's accuracy of costume and mastery of stage business were not points to be first regarded. What we looked for, in the beginning, was some evidence of genius in Mr. Fechter's acting—for the sympathetic, informing, electrical spirit, that is, which makes men great, and which we had been led to suppose was possessed by this actor in an extraordinary degree. And that we did not find in either his "Ruy Blas" or his "Legardere," and we do not find it in his "Hamlet." What we do find is a well-studied and well-executed ideal of the character, differing in no important particular from the conventional "Hamlet" of the stage. Mr. Fechter, it is true, wears yellow hair, and is physically stout; and the Danes are a yellow-haired people, and the "Queen" says that "our son is fat." Stout "Hamlets," though, have been seen before; and Kemble's portrait, if the original is to be trusted, wore yellow hair. There is nothing extrasted.

trusted, wore yellow hair. There is nothing extraordinary in this. What we look for in "Hamlet" is poetry. We do not see that in the "Hamlet" of Mr. Fechter. The test scenes are the "Ghost" scenes. Mr. Fechter treats them in an entirely conventional manner. The great act of this tragedy is the third. Mr. Fechter was as mechanical as a cog-wheel throughout the whole of it. All old actors do the same business in this part. Mr. Feehter did nothing that we have not seen before, unless it was to hold up the portrait of Hamlet's father as a barrier against the affectionate demonstra-tion of the half-crazed Queen—and this, under the circumstances, is a stage trick. As to his readings, the discussion of them would be non-sense, for Mr. Fechter does not read—the chief part of his performance is sung. This was well enough in French melodrama, but it will not do in Shakespeare.

Mr. Fechter is not a great actor, and it seems proper that that should be said. His "Hamlet" is like the "Hamlets" of a great many other performers. It has many good points, but it lacks genius. What we expect in "Hamlet" is a mental craze. A man who has seen a spirit is never afterwards sane. In the character of "Hamlet" the chief elements are intellectual spirituality, overwrought imagination, mournful spirituality, overwrought imagination, mournful lassitude, princely pace, sad, quaint humor, and sombre dignity. Of course no man can speak valued at \$52,342.

with certainty of his ideal of "Hamlet." We merely suggest what we expect to find in the actor's personation of that character. Mr. Fechter does not fill our ideal, and, under those circumstances, perhaps we had better let the subject alone. Many people do like Mr. Fechter, and it were a pity to disturb their complacent conviction. Hamlet was produced last night with very good scenery and a very good east of parts.—N. Y. Tribune to-day.

SPAIN.

The Remarkable Letter from Don Rarique de Bourbon to Regent Serrano. A translation of the extraordinary letter Don Enrique de Bourbon, cousin of Queen Isabella, and brother to her husband, Don Francisco, has addressed to the Regent, is published. It was at first believed to be apocryphal, and its charges against General Prim considered so serious, that against General Prim considered so serious, that none of the papers would publish it: but the printer having called on one of the editors and exhibited Don Enrique's written authority to him to lithograph it, all doubts as to its authenticity are removed, and two or three of the Madrid newspapers have inserted it in full. The following is the portion of it which has reference to Prim's dealings with the ex-Queen Isabella:—

After the 15th of September I hastened my return to Paris, so as to be in time to visit the Conde de Reus, from whom I was the object of the most extreme and affectionate reception. In the course of After the 15th of September I hastened my return to Paris, so as to be in time to visit the Conde de Reus, from whom I was the object of the most extreme and affectionate reception. In the course of our conversation the first day, the name of the Queen was mentioned. I stated what I knew of her dispositions. "This point is supremely interesting" (este punto es sobremanero interesante), said deneral Prim to me; but as his visitors and occupations were many, we had to suspend the conversation, and he fixed the day following, very early in the morning, for us to meet again. A few nours after leaving the house of the Conde de Reus, I went to the palace of the Queen, to study her dispositions. Her first words were respecting Prim, and her questions directed to know if I had seen him. I answered dryly, "Yes, that he professed friendahip, and I hoped the confession would not annoy her." "So far from this," she answered me, with animation, "sell him I like him much, and that I would like to see him either in your house or any other." "Impossible" I replied, "but even if it might be, what end could result from it before the triumphant revolution and the legitimate sovereignty?" The Queen, being convinced of the wildness of her idea, limited herself ogive me her message, and to assure me "she would be prompt to abdicate as soon as her husband arrived from Germany and agreed to it," "You are losing time," I replied, "in not complying immediately with your moral and political duty, and in not submitting loyally to the principles of the revolution. You should not accept "libertad de cultos," she exclaimed, always the same Isabelia. I could do no less than answer her with warmth—"Popery (Papism), with the faith of Felipe and Carlos II of the house of Austra, has caused the ruin of their imitators, the Bourbons. Slaves of the superstitions consequent on a distorted religion, they have become brutalized under the feet of the ciergy, and believing themselves invisibly protected by the god created in their weak in a special prov nim understand that not believing in miracles I was not one of those who believed in the resurrection of defunct kings, but all my action and all my counsel had been reduced to telling her what was the duty defunct kings, but all my action and all my counsel had been reduced to telling her what was the duty the Queen ought to comply with as a mother on the one side, and as a Spaniard on the other, so as not to engender civil discords. The Conde de Reus, after hearing me with particular attention and great benevolence, expressed himself revolutionarily, though with the greatest consideration and personal affection to the Queen, exclaiming, "O that she had listened to the excellent counsels of her illustrious mother, Dona Maria Cristina de Bourbon!" He continued, with emphasis, "I am a fataist, and, believing that whatever happens is produced by fate, I don't say that the Bourbons might not yet return to Spain in the person of the isnocent Prince; but it is necessary for the Queen to contribute to it, and aid it with loyalty and perseverance. She should take care not to waste her money in sterile coaspiracies. To treat with the Government she should not send, as she had hitherto done, unauthorized persons, or without proper character, to represent her. She should avoid whatever tended to arouse the passions the Government had notably calmed, and would caim completely. She ought to write a manifesto expressing her sorrow and contrition for the past, and her firm will not to lend herself to the least intrigue against the Government of the Revolution. In it she should make promiuent her Spanish patriotism (Espanolismo), declaring herself possessed of such ardent affection that she would salute whatever the nation accorded in the exercise of its incontestable sovereignty. The Conde de Reus added:—"I do not held out any hope, in saying this, which may be taken for a restoration. I am only giving counsels proper for the tranquillity of the Queen. The seed being thus sown, it must be left to time to present the fruit of conduct worthy, liberal, and practical." I manifested to General Prim that these indications were sufficient for me; that if he would permit me to unrol them as my loyalty understood them, and would confide caused in the Queen, but it did not last long because of her surfoundings. No further advancement was made towards the abdication till the 3d of October.

DEAF AND DUMB.

The Iown Institution and Its Progress The eighth blemnial report of the Iowa Institu-tion for the Deaf and Dumb for the years 1868 and 1869 has just been published, from which i appears that the institution has been highly osperous. The pupils have enjoyed a rearkable degree of health, but the institution is overcrowded. The trustees recommend the removal of the institution from Iowa City to

Council Bluffs.
The principal, the Rev. Benjamin Talbot, in his report says:—"Our enrollment last year reached the unprecedented number of 91 pupils. from 37 different counties. For the two se embraced in this report, the aggregate number s 113 from 42 different counties. The new admissions last year were 26, and 15 this session." More than a dozen applicants were unable to obtain admission, owing to the want of room. Since the opening of the institution, 245 pupils have been admitted.

The deafaess of 91 of this number was con-

genital, and 34 lost their hearing from scarlet fever. The formation of a High Class is recommended. The report also adverts to the subject of articulation. The resolutions adopted by the Conference of Principals at Washington, in May, 1868, on this subject, are given in full, and the Principal expresses his hearty concurrence in

The total receipts for the year were. . \$34,706.58 disbursements...... 29,887-82

Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1869. ... \$4,818-76 It is gratifying to know that the education of the deaf mute continues to claim attention throughout the Union, and that strenuous efforts are made to promote the welfars of this interesting portion of the human family.

A DUEL BY GASLIGHT.

Exciting Sword Combat-Fight Between a Ceban and an Englishman-They Fight with Sabres-Both Men Wounded.

The latest New York sensation is as follows: The name of Francisco de Porto is well known. He is a Cuban, and has already proved his love of country. Young—his age being twenty-eight — muscular, though lithe and active, and of ordinary height, De Porto is a handsome, dashing fellow, with a brilliant black eye, denoting fire and energy. If appearances form any criterion, he is modest and unpre-

It may be mentioned that De Porto has already figured prominently in the Cuban war, and since his return to this city has taken an active part in the affairs of the Cuban Junta. His latest opponent was a Mr. George Proude, an Englishman, not very dissimilar in either age or appearance to his antagonist. WHAT CAUSED THE QUARREL.

That the members of the Cuban Junta have recently been subjected to severe criticism for the alleged tardiness of their actions has hereto fore fully been explained. Moreover, the Cubans in this city, those at least ever seemingly anxious about expeditions, have from time to time been subjected to censure from some cause which even their critics could not clearly define. It was alleged, forsooth, that the Junta intended nothing practicable, that the young Cubans were disporting them around the city, wishing at the same time that men of other nationalities should go forth and fight for their freedom.

Matters went on in this way for a week two, when at length the seeds of enmity which had so quickly ripened bloomed forth in anger on Saturday night. By design or accident the parties met in a certain hotel up town. The old quarrel was renewed Words were spent freely until at length a characteristic observation by Proude—an observation significant of an ap-proaching kiek—placed De Porto in fever heat, the result of which was that he

SPAT IN HIS OPPONENT'S PACE. There was a crowd present and the issue was apparent. The circumstance created considera-ble excitement—the duel was at hand. Bolling with indignation, Proude immediately tendered the challenge to mortal combat—a challenge which was at once accepted, and a feeling of contentment was thereupon displayed by all. The only question to be disposed of was as to

THE WEAPONS AND THE BATTLE GROUND. With what weapons should they fight? Pistols? no; for, said they, "any fool can shoot: it takes a swordsman to fight a duel;" and so swords were the weapons. De Porto insisted on foils, but Proude desired the ordinary sabre used by cavalry. This question formed the subject of much wrangling, but finally De Porto consented, and so far matters afforded mutual attifaction. All this occurred in town near satisfaction. All this occurred up town, near the house of a common friend, and a fashionable one at that, in West Nineteenth street.

To that house, then, the parties, accompanied by their seconds, on Sunday night repaired. There was no noise, no unusual sound to disturb the quietude of the place. Few were aware that within an hour one of two human beings might probably breathe his last. The preparations were made in silence, and the hour of 3 o'clock tyesterday morning was awaited with o'clock yesterday morning was awalted with STRIPPING FOR THE FRAY.

Diag, dong—it was 2 o'clock. In the spacious back parlor of the house in question the parties assembled ere the echoes of the chimes had died out. Both combatants stripped for the contest, the seconds now and then whispering something to those about to engage. Only a half dozen persons were present, each one of whom was thrilled by a nervous excitement. A splendid chandelier shed a flood of light around the result of the parties were the place was a very constant. the room, though otherwise the place was ex-cessively cold, so cold, indeed, as to necessitate the wearing of a thin walking coat by each of the duellists, both of whom were attired in tight pantaloons, all under-cloihing being entirely dispensed with.

ensued, while an ashy paleness seemed to be the prevalent complexion of every man in the room. The word was given and the duellists crossed wards, the fight commenced. At first a slight timidity was apparent on both sides-not so much timidity, perhaps, as the nervous expecta-tion incident to the opening of the encounter. Finally, after some little hesitation, De Porto advanced, Proude meanwhile on the alert to receive him. The scene was exciting. All at once the few spectators were startled by a sud-den cut made by Proude at the head of his opponent, who, however, deftly parried and retired a pace or two.

ADMIRABLE SWORDSMANSHIP was displayed, the cuts being rapid, well-directed, and parried with precision. Up to the present, which was about five minutes from the commencement, De Porto had escaped with a slight scratch on his chest, Proude being unharmed, when suddenly, De Porto offering a tempting chance, Proude advanced upon him and inflicted a diagonal cut upon the right thigh. It was a fatal move for Proude, for no sooner had he leaned forward to make the cut than, with lightning-like rapidity, De Porto following up the contrafilio, gashed his opponent on the right shoulder, causing a wound some five inches in length and about one and a half inches in depth. His sword arm was disabled.

THE DUEL WAS OVER. Proude dropped his blade exclaiming, "Enough for me to-day; you will give me my revenge another time," to which De Porto replied:—

"I am always at your disposition Subsequently the parties shook hands and the wounds were examined. That inflicted on De Porto, though some eight inches in length, was scarcely a quarter of an inch in depth, while Proude's was of a serious character, the blood streaming from it in profusion. He was immediately conveyed to his residence in Brooklyn, where the proper assistance was procured.

And thus terminated the sanguinary contest,

the chivalrons Cuban on the one hand vindicating the slight cast upon his countrymen, and the Englishman avenging the bitter insult he had sustained. At the conclusion of the duel, De Porto—who, by the way, was an officer on the Lillian—intimated with marked coolness that he was always at home in West Twenty-second street for any person who took the liberty of questioning the rectitude of the Cuban cause and its supporters.

POLYGAMY IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

A Dying Wife Giving Her Husband to Another Weman—Row She Put Her Foot Into it.

Just in the outskirts of Poughkeepsie lives a man by the name of Warren, who, for years, has enjoyed a plurality of wives, much to the disgust of the entire neighborhood. Warren, many years ago, married a young lady, and for years they lived on in perfect harmony; but one day she sickened, and she and her friends supposed she would die. At this crisis she became anxious about the welfare of her nusband, and busied herself in selecting her successor, who was to share with Warren the joys of matrimonial bilss. This difficulty she at last overcame, by selecting a woman she thought worthy to follow in her footsteps.

Once settled in her mind, she desired the twain to be made one flesh even before her death, that she might be made happy in her last moments. They were accordingly married by the bedside, and the sick woman having her heart's wish gratified turned over to die, but it was not so to be, for she, much to the astonishment of all parties, rapidly grew better, and soon recovered her health, only to find her husband given to another.

This was more than the woman bargained for, but the two females fixed up the matter, and it was agreed that they would live in harmony in the same house, and thus they lived for some years. Both women raised a family of children; one had six and the other five. Some of these children are grown-up men and women at the present time.

About six months ago the women quarrelied and the husband was called on to settle the difficulty, and

he esponsed the cause of the youngest wife, and it was determined on by the two to get the old wife out of the house, which was speedily accomplished, and she is how doing housework in the neighborhood, while the second wife enjoys the bod and board that once was hers.

OBITUARY.

Charles Durang. Charles Durang, a well-known, and at one time quite a noted actor of Philadelphia, died at his resi-

dence in this city, this morning. He was born in Philadelphia, December 4, 1794, and was consequently in his seventy-sixth year. His father, John Durang, was a native of Lancaster county, who be-came a member of the old America company at the South Street Theatre in 1785. He was principally celebrated as a dancer and pantomimist. His son Charles was a pupil of Mr. Francis, of the old Chesnut Street Theatre, and made his first appearance at the Chesnut in 1863, as dancer in The Tule of Mystery. He has since been actor, author, prompter, stage-manager, and ballet-master in almost every respectable theatre in the United States. He was almost the only survivor of the old Chesnut Street Company who served under Warren & Wood, Lamb, Coll, Maywood, Rowbotham, and other well-known managers of the olden time. Of late years he has pursued the profession of a dancing-master in this city. He was a man of some literary ability, and was the author of a "History of the Philadeiphia Stage, from 1752 to 1854," a very voluminous work, which was published in the Sunday Dispatch, and which ran through a period of several years. As an actor he was contemporaneous with Cooper, Mrs. Wetlock, Warren, Jefferson, Wood, and others whose names are now classic, but who themselves have long since passed away. He had a brother, Ferdinand, who died in 1831, who was quite a dashing young actor in his day. His sister Charlotte was a dancer in the Chesnut Street Theatre in 1810 and died in 1834. Another sister, Juliet Catharine, who married Frank Godey, was a sprightly young actress in chambermaid and brunette parts. She died in 1849. Another Jrother, Augustus, was celebrated in youth as the "Tiny Star," but he afterwards shandoned the profession and went to sea, where he was lost. The architect Durang, of this city, is a son of the deceased.

M'FARLAND.

The Line of Argument to be Adopted by the Defense.

It is announced that the theory of the defense in the McFarland trial, to commence March 7, will be to prove that as far back as 1863 Mr. Richardson and his friends began their finally successful work of impressing himself and their joint principles upon Mrs. McFarland; also, that in the practical alliance Mrs. McFarland yielded to those influences. Many incidents hitherto unknown except to a few, are for the first time to be brought to light in this investigation, and will be sought to be established, investigation, and will be sought to be established, going to show her long time ago estrangement from him, and her studious misrepresentation of their circumstances and their mutual relations.

cumstances and their mutual relations.

To this end inquiry is likely to be instituted in regard to Mrs. McFarland's first public appearance as a reader and declaimer in Trenton, N. J., in 1863-4. The defense professes to be able to prove that at that period the lady suddenly appeared at the quiet capital of New Jersey; that she ingratiated herself into the good graces of several literary and leading gentlemen of the town, such as Messrs, Chaven, Professor Phelps, Governor Olden, Chancellor Grum, Henry R. Pierce, and that uncer their own and other local auspices she successfully conducted a series of readings in the Middle School Hall and Temperance Hall, respectively.

dueted a series of readings in the Middle School Hall and Temperance Hall, respectively.

Moreover, that the representations then submitted were that her husband, who was stated to be an educated and elegant Irish lawyer, was a wholly helpless paralytic of formerly affluent but now reduced circumstances, and that her friends and her necessities had impelied her to appear as a public reader. The references used by the lady will, it is said, comprise the names of Hon. Horace Greeley, Mr. Samuel Sinclair, Mr. Albert D. Richardson, and other persons of like pursaits and similar notoriety.

The defense will not carry out all these purposes, unless they succeed, as they propose, in showing unless they succeed, as they propose, in showing that those readings of Mrs. McFariand's, in Trenton, were without the knowledge and consent of her hus-band; also, that her husband's means were at that sufficient to provide for herself and the ch nor never was, nor ever has been; that Mrs. McFat-land's use of Messrs. Richardson's, Sinciairs, and Greeley's names, as long back as then, was a sur-prise to her husband, who was unaware that they knew his wife, or she them, and that such use of them, as said, is at least indicative of an intimacy for a longer period than has hitherto been main-tained, or thought to be capable of being esta-blished.

blished.

This Trenton episode will be a startling point in the defense. It is given out that there will be no gap of time left unaccounted for, and the presence of Richardson as a visitor and friend of Mrs. McFarland will be traced week by week and month by month and year by year from the time when Richardson escaped from Confederate captivity down to the event when he was mortally shot in the Tribune office. A great deal of the facts as allegard facts. office. A great deal of the facts, as alleged facts, have been already published. There is declared, however, to be a lot of new testimony, which dovestials into this theory of the defense of a serial and successive and systematic estrangement of Mrs. McFarland by Richardson.

FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION.

An Enermous Mass of Iron Blown Over the Housetops.

Housetops.

The boiler of Decker & Co.'s paper factory, New York, exploded at 12:40 P. M. yesterday, and set fire to the building, which was speedily burned to the ground. The adjoining building, No. 513, was also partially burned. On the return of John Donnelly, the engineer, from his dinner, he found the boiler leaking. He set to work without dalay to andeavor to prevent any work without delay to endeavor to prevent any

William Wright and George Hussey were in the engine room at the time. While the engi-neer was inspecting the boiler it exploded with a tremendous detonation, and the entire was carried through the roof of the building, and after rising sixty feet in the air, fell through the roof of the adjoining building, belonging to Chamberlain & Roe, and after striking the inside wall of their boiler house, fell to a horizontal position, carrying away a small scaffold-ing and several steam pipes. It was a marvel that it did not result in two

explosions, for if it had fallen two feet to the right of where it lay, it must have smashed in the conical boiler belonging to Messrs. Cham-

berlain & Roe.

Mr. Trout, their engineer, who has been fifty cars in the business, had a marvellous escape Mr. Trout says that he was standing in the spot where the exploded boiler now lies, when he heard the explosion, which was quickly followed by a storm of bricks and other rubbish. He took the hint, and, as he describes it himself, "went on deck." Mr. Trout is an old salt, but says that he never before had such a narrow

STAGE TROUBLES.

Singular Afflictions of a Theatrical Company. A strange series of a Theatrical Company.

A strange series of troubles happened to the Ravel theatrical troupe last week at Logansport, Ill. On Tuesday, George Beach, one of its actors, lost his only child. On Wednesday night, during the performance, Manager Fender had occasion to cross the stage just as the trap was coming up, and did not observe it. He tripped and fell, the trap catching his hand and crushing the bones.

tripped and fell, the trap catching his hand and crushing the bones.

On Thursday night he appeared beeind the scenes with his arm in a sling. The audience encored one of the tableaux. The red fire used to give effect having nearly burned out, Mr. Fender seized a bottle which he supposed contained more colored fire, but which, unfortunately, was filled with gunpowder, and poured the contents into the pan. An explosion followed, and the glass fiew in all directions. Two fingers of his uninjured hand and one of his toes were blown off. A plece of glass struck Mr. Harry Entworth and cut his clothes, but did not injure him. Mr. Fender is very popular with the dramatic profession, who will regret the accidents.

Financial and Commercial

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Rallway Organization.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—The San Francisco and Northern Central Railroad Company has been organized. The incorporators are prominent capitalists of this city. They propose to build a road from a point near San Rafael to Healdsburg, in Mendocino county.

Lance Nightingale, ex-State Comptreller of Nevada, died at Carson, Nevada, yesterday. San Francisco Markets. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Legal-tenders, 84.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fire at Astoria.

New York, Feb. 15 .- The Nassau Oil Works and O'Conner's ice house were destroyed by fire this morning, and a man named Dorsett perished in the flames.

Incendiary Fire at Poughkeepsle. POUGHEBEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 15 .- Frank Tremaine's carpenter shop, at Wappinger's Falls, was designedly set on fire last night and destroyed. Loss, \$2500; covered by insurance.

stroyed. Loss, \$2500; covered by insurance.

New York Meney and Stock Markets.

New York, Feb. 16.—Stocks very strong. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 119%. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 114%; do. 1864, do. 114%; do. 1866, do. 114%; do. 1866, do. 114%; do. 1866, do. 114%; do. 1866, do. 114%; do. 1867, 113%; do. 1868, 118%; 10-40s, 111%; Virginia 6s, new, 65%; Missouri 6s, 91%; Canton Company, 65%; Cumberland preferred, 38; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 98%; Erie, 25%; Reading, 98%; Adams Express, 62%; Michigan Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 88%; Illinois Central, 143%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 101%; Chicago and Rock Island, 122%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 191; Western Union Telegraph, 34%.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Political Disabilities.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- The Reconstruction Committee will report as an amendment to the Senate bill for the removal of political disabilities, one of their own, embracing about three thousand names.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable. LONDON, Feb. 15—11 A. M.—Consols for money 92%, and for account, 92%. American securities firm; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 87%; of 1865, eld, 87; of 1867, 864; 10-40s, 83%. Stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 20%; Illinois Central, 110; Great Western, 30, Lownow, Keb. 15.—Sugar doll.

London, Feb. 15.—Sugar dull.

Bremen, Feb. 14.—Petroleum closed firm at seven
halers. At Hamburg this evening Petroleum closed

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15-11 A. M.—Cotton opened pulet. Middling uplands, 11%d.; middling Orleans, 13/d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000

This Afternoon's Quotations. London, Feb. 15—1 P. M.—American securities quiet. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 87½; of 1865, old, 87½; of 1867, 86½; 10-40s, 83½; Eric Railroad,

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes, 78f. 20c. ANTWERP, Feb. 15.—Petroleum opened firm at

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15-9:30 P. M .- California wheat. 9@9s. 1d.; red Western, 7s. 7d.@7s. 8d.; winter wheat, 8s. 5d. Receipts of wheat for three days, 6000 quarters, nearly all American. Corn, 27s. Cheese, 78s. Tallow, 44s. 6d.

Baltimore Produce Market. BALTIMORS, Feb. 15.—Cotton dull at 24%c. Flour more active for low grades and firmer, but prices are unchanged. Wheat firm; Pennsylvania, \$1.29@1.26; Maryland, \$1.40@1.45. Corn firm at 95c. for white and yellow. Oats steady at 53@55c. Rye dull at 95c.@ Provisions unchanged in every respect. Whisk; teady and scarce at 98@99c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Quarter Sessions-Judge Paxson THE SANGUINARY BURGLAR.

This morning the desperado James Parks was arraigned upon the charge of burglary and assault and battery with intent to kill Henry The facts of discovering the fellow in the

ouse of Erederick Meyers & Co., at Carpenter and Clairmont streets, last Saturday evening, his discovery by Mr. Henry Meyers, the struggle between the two in the dark, and the wounding of the latter and capture of the former were given to the court by the witnesses as they have already been detailed in our local columns. Mr. Meyers himself appeared in court with both arms bandaged.

Having heard all the evidence, Judge Paxson directed the prisoner to stand up, and said that his own confession showed him to be a bad, a desperate, and a dangerous man, and that it was but by the mercy of God that he was not to-day in the dock to answer the charge of murder He was a very fit subject for seclusion, and should receive the penalty of the law in its fulness. He sentenced him to pay a fine of \$2000, and undergo an imprisonment of sixteen years and six months in the Eastern Penitentiary, the longest sentence of imprisonment that has been imposed in this court since the trial of Mary Reeder.

The prisoner said he was not a bad or desperate man, though he had committed this fearful crime. He had gone into the house for the purpose of stealing, but he had no intention of He was originally from Cincinnati Ohio, but had been roaming about away from home for nine years. He was not sound, and would ask the Court to direct some learned phy sician to examine him but half an hour, when the truth of his assertion would be established. the truth of his assertion would be established.

The Judge, however, said he had acted upon no knowledge of the prisoner's previous character, but simply upon the case as it appeared in Court, and could take no further steps in the

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1870.

The bank statement for the past week is rather unfavorable, showing a decrease in deposits of \$584,071, in loans of \$455,267, and in legal-tenders of \$402,257. As a partial offset to this loss, the specie reserve has increased \$133.445. The business for the week fell off over a million and a half. Notwithstanding the gradually declining resources for several weeks past, they still continue ample for all wants and the rates

easy for borrowers.

We quote demand loans at 5 per cent. on good collaterals, and first-class bills at 6@7 per cent. for almost any reasonable time.

Gold opened quiet and steady, the range being between 119%@119% up to noon.

Government bonds were dull, and somewhat irregular, though our quotations show a slight advance in some of the list.

The stock market was again active, and

The stock market was again active, and

SECOND EDITION

prices higher. Sales of city sixes at 39 for the old and at 100% for the new issues.

Reading Railroad was in great demand, and large sales were made as high as 49%, but closing at 34; Pennsylvania Hallroad was quiet at 57%; Lehigh Valley Railroad advanced and sold up to 54% (254%, an advance; Philadelphia and Eric Railroad sold freely at 29% (29%, b. o. 51% was offered for Minchill; 13 for Catawissa, and 35%, b. o., for preferred do.

In the balance of the list there was nothing doing save a small sale of Second and Third Streets Railway at 39%.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 46 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

\$1000 City 68, Old. 18 99
\$1000 City 68, New. 1005. 300. do. ls. 104. 49%
\$1000 do. 85. 100% 1500 do. ls. 49%
\$1000 do. 85. 100% 1500 do. ls. 49%
\$5000 do. ls. 100% 1500 do. ls. 49%
\$5000 Read R 68, 70. 500 do. 2d. 49%
\$1000 Leh V R n bds 5000 do. 2d. 49%
\$2000 Leh V R n bds 5000 do. 2d. 49%
\$2000 C & A m 68, 39 94 100 do. 2d. 49%
\$2000 C & A m 68, 39 94 100 do. 30d. 49%
\$2000 C & A m 68, 39 94 100 do. 30d. 49%
\$2000 C & A m 68, 39 94 100 do. 30d. 49%
\$2000 B h Leh V R. ls. 54% 100 do. 30d. 49%
\$2000 S & Board &

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The bearish movement in the Gold Room led to a decline to 119% soon after the opening of business this morning. Later in the day, upon receipt of the intelligence that a resolution had been introduced in Congress to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury Congress to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue \$50,000,000 additionel currency, the price advanced to 119%, but, upon the 'sober second thought' that the resolution can be but a gold-gambling device in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court that Congress can issue no more legal tenders, there was a reaction to 119%.

"The imports of specie at this port have been as

The imports of specie at this port have been as follows:
Total for the week \$241,382
Previously reported \$2,080,238

Same time 1869.

Same time 1869. 1,630,862
Same time 1863. 261,330
Same time 1863. 59,664
"The strife of the conflicting parties to the speculation in the Government market has as yet been attended with little advantage, and so far is a 'drawn battle.' The 'bears' hammered prices with the decline in gold, but did not break them samiciently to permit covering, while in the reaction the 'bulls' brought the quotations to about the level at which they entered the market. The bill of Mr. Lawrence introduced into Congress yesterday, proposing a funding scheme at 4 per cent., has created some discussion among the Government dealers, and the pian is thought to be feasible. The present sits at 118 only pay about 3½ per cent. and the 67s about 4½ per cent. The more sanguine friends of funding measures are therefore confident of Mr. Boutwell's ability to place the whole of his new loan at four per cent.

"The Money market was steady at four to six per cent, with large sums offering to the Government dealers at the lower rate just mentioned. Commercial paper was in demand at six to seven per cent, for prime double-name acceptances.

"Foreign exchange was fally active for to-merrow's steamer, and rates generally steady, although one leading house was drawing an eighth below other prime brokers,"

one leading house other prime brokers,

Philadelphia Trade Report. TUESDAY, Feb. 15 .- The Flour market is quiet at vesterday's quotations. There is no shipping demand, and the home consumers manifest no disposition to purchase beyond their immediate wants. Sales of 700 bbls., including superfine at \$450; ex-

tras at \$4.62%@475; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5@5.75; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5-25@5-75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$5-25@ 625; and fancy brands at \$650@750, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$4.75.

quality. Hye Flour may be quoted at \$4.75.

The demand for Wheat is quite light, with moderate offerings. Sales of 1660 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$1.25@1.26; white ranges from \$1.35@1.20.

Rye may be quoted at 98c. for Western. Corn is firm, and prime dry lots are in good demand. Sales of 3000 bushels new yellow at 88@91c. in the cars and from stores, and 4000 bushels do. afloat at 93c. Outs are steady, with sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania at 54@55c.

In Barley and Malt, no sales were reported.

Bark—In the absence of sales, we quote No. 1
Quercitron at \$30 per ton.

Whisky is firmer. We quote wood and tronbound Western at 980.@\$1.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

New York, Feb. 15.—Arrived, steamships Bienville, from Bavana, and Iowa, from Glasgow.

San Francisco, Feb. 14.—The U.S. flagship Saranac, Rear-Admiral Turner, has arrived from the Mare Island Navy Yard, and will proceed to the South Pacific in a few days.

Cleared—Ships Nightingale, of and for Yokohama; Despotic, for Callao; Hotspur, for Acapulco; Etna, for Valparaiso. Sailed—Ships Ciothiide, for Hong Kong; Thomas Dryden, for Acapulco; and Emilie Irma, for Valparaiso.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA FEBRUARY 35 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH T A. M.46 | 11 A. M.54 | 2 P. M.59

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl. Bark Chancellor, Coffin, Marseilles, Workman & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamer Diamond State, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mise. to A. Greves, Jr.
Br. brig St. Greenough, Monroe, 18 days from Matanzas, with molasses to Thos. Wattson & Sons.
Schr Mary Haley, Haley, 2 days from New York, with moke, to

Del. Schr Commerce, Stevenson, from Wilmington, Del.

MEMORANDA. Steamship El Cid, Nickerson, hence, at New York

Steamship El Cid, Nickerson, hence, at New Yorkyesterday.
Schr J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, for Philadelphia,
sailed from Providence 18th inst.
Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley, for Philadelphia, sailed
from Providence 18th inst.
Schr John H. French, Burgess, 17 days from Aguadilla, P. R., at New York yesterday. Had been 6
days N. of Hatteras with heavy weather; Feb. 7, lat.
24 30, long. 75, experienced a hurricane from S.SE.,
going round to N.W., during which stove bulwarks,
and sustained other slight damage.
Schr S. & E. Corson, Corson, hence, at Charleston
yesterday.

yesterday.
Schr Elien Holgate, Golding, for Philadelphia, at Hatteras Inlet 12th inst.
Schr M. C. Lyons, Corson, at Havana 7th inst. for Delaware Breakwater.